

BEGIN

REEL

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From

BULHAROV, I. YA

1ST AND 2ND ORDER		1ST AND 2ND ORDER	
BUEHARDY, L. H.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
CA		U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE Sold separately. I. V. Buehardy, U.S.S.R. 04,000. April 30, 1948. A device for continuous countercurrent leaching is described. M. W.	
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		BETTER LITERATURE	
FROM SYNOPSIS		FROM SUMMARY	
CLASSIFIED BY		CLASSIFIED BY	

БУХАРОВ, К. .

1. BUKHAROV, K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Moving-Picture Projection
7. With the builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. Kinomekhanik, No. 3, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BUKHAROV, N.P., inzh.

New method for making large brick blocks in universal jigs. Bul.
stroil. tekhn. 15 no.5:8-10 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Building blocks)

L 24107-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014661

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/002/0151/0156

AUTHOR: Bukharin, O. V.; Yakovleva, Z. M. 29

ORG: Department of Microbiology/headed by Professor I. Ya. Ebert/, Chelyabinsk
Medical Institute 8

TITLE: Concerning the protective nonspecific action of lysozyme in infection

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 2, 1965, 151-156

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, rabbit, vitamin, bacteria, drug effect

ABSTRACT: Mice and rabbits were used in experiments which were carried out to determine the efficacy of lysozyme and its combinations with vitamins 12 B₁, B₆, and B₁₂, when used for the prophylaxis of infectious processes induced by Salmonella typhimurium and Bacterium pyocyaneum. Crystalline and liquid forms of the vitamins were tested. In the experiments with Salmonella typhimurium the mice were divided into four groups; group one was administered lysozyme only in doses of one milligram per mouse; the mice of the second group received a mixture of the vitamins; the third group was administered simultaneously lysozyme and a mixture of the vitamins; the fourth group received a physiological solution only. On the day following the administration of the preparations, the animals were subcutaneously infected with LD₁₀₀ (4000 microbic cells) of Salmonella typhimurium. In the experiments with Bacterium pyocyaneum, all of the animals were divided into six groups, each of the groups having received respectively lysozyme,

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UDC: 615.779.935-092.19: 616-022.7/.9

L 2470 -66

ACC Nbr: AP6014661

lysozyme with vitamin combinations and mixtures of vitamins administered at different periods prior to their infection with the microorganisms which were administered in LD₁₀₀ doses intraperitoneally. The experiments established that lysozyme and its combinations with vitamins B₁, B₆, and B₁₂ are prophylactically effective in relation to infections induced by Salmonella typhimurium and Bacterium pyocyaneum; that although lysozyme itself stimulates phagocytosis, its stimulating effect on phagocytosis is more intense when applied in combination with the group of B vitamins; the administration of lysozyme and the vitamins elevated the level of normal typhoid, paratyphoid B, and dysenteric Flexner C agglutinins in rabbits. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables. [PRS]

SUB CODE: 0 / SUBM DATE: 27 May 64 / ORIG REF: 012 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

LIST AND FIND ORDERS																										PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																						
COMMON ELEMENTS													COPPER													NICKEL													IRON													STEEL												
BUKHAROV, P.S.																										28																																						
Elasticity of the steam of sugar solutions. P. S. BUKHAROV. <i>Zhur. Sakharnoi Prom.</i> 4, 539-47 (1930).—In a specially constructed app., which permitted the pressure to vary from 90 to 760 mm. pure sugar solns. of different concns. (up to 90%) were boiled in order to det. the increase of the temp. of the boiling. The increase of the temp. of the boiling of the solns. of the same concn. and at the different pressures is variable. With increase of the pressure the increase of the temp. of the boiling increases, and the difference between the increase of the boiling temp. in vacuum and at atm. pressure of concd. sugar solns. is large. Babo's law can be applied to all water sugar solns. with sufficient exactitude. A table of the steam elasticity at temps. from 40° to 115° and a table of the increase of the temp. of the sugar solns. at different pressures (90 to 760 mm.) are constructed from the results of the expts.																																																																
V. E. BAIKOV																																																																
AS 6-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																

BUKHAROV, P. S.

28

Rise of the boiling point of sugar solutions. P. S. Bucharov. *Nauch. Zapiski Sakharnoi Prom. 11, Book 64, No. 10, 13-17 (1934).*—Tables and methods are given for detn. of the rise of the temp. when sugar soln. is boiled at different pressures. V. E. Raikow

AS 6-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BUKHAROV, P.S.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
Electrometric ferrocyanide method for the determination of sugar. E. T. Pallubnaya and P. S. Bukharov. <i>Zhur. Anal. Khim.</i> 3, 131-6 (1948).—This method is based on titrating an alk. $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. with the analyzed soln. The end point is indicated on a galvanometer. The titration is carried out in wide-neck 250-ml. Erlenmeyer flask charged with 40 ml. of 1% $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. and 10 ml. of 2.5 N NaOH. The $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. is standardized against invert sugar. The stopper of the flask carries 2 electrodes made of Pt wire soldered into glass. One of the electrodes dips directly into the $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. and the other, acting as a reference electrode, is placed inside a glass tube provided at its lower end with a stopcock and filled with a 1% alk. $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. or with a soln. of $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ previously titrated and reduced with a sugar soln. The electrodes are connected to a galvanometer. Through the stopper passes the tip of a buret filled with the analyzed soln. The part of the buret below the		stopcock is bent at 2 right angles so that the stem of the buret is removed from the Erlenmeyer flask by approx. 20 cm. This is to shield the soln. in the buret from the heat applied to the flask. To standardize the $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln., reduce cane sugar (99.8% saccharose) to a fine powder and dry to const. wt. over $CaCl_2$. Weigh 4.75 g., dissolve it in 50 ml. of 2% HCl, and invert it by heating for 10-15 min. at 100°. Cool rapidly, neutralize with Na_2CO_3, transfer to a 1000-ml. volumetric flask, add H₂O to vol., bring soln. in an Erlenmeyer flask to a boil, and titrate. The solns. to be analyzed for sugar are treated in a similar manner. Analyses carried out by this method gave more accurate results than analyses by the Bertrand method. M. Hosh	
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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Бухаров, Р.С.

CA

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Ferricyanide method for determination of sugars with precipitation of ferricyanide. P. S. Bukharov and R. T. Podolnaya (Central Sci. Research Lab., Leningrad-Volga Ind., Moscow). *Zhur. Anal. Khim.* 5, 301-1 (1959).
The method is based on titrating a standard $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. with an inverted sugar soln. and pptg. $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ formed as $K_2Zn_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$. Into a conical 250-300-ml. flask place 40 ml. of 1% standardized $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. and 20 ml. of 2.5 N NaOH. Bring to a boil and titrate with the analyzed sugar soln. to which $ZnSO_4$ was added. The end point is indicated by complete decolorization of the soln. The $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ soln. is standardized against refined sugar. In analyzing the sugar contents of liquors, bean-fles, etc., the vol. taken should be such that its sugar content would be of the same order as the sugar content used for standardizing the $K_3Fe(CN)_6$. For detg. sugar in fruit juices, etc., with a small sugar content, the $K_3Fe(CN)_6$ should be accordingly weaker. The quantity of $ZnSO_4$ to be added to sugar soln. depends on the sugar content and ranges from 3.4 g. of $ZnSO_4$ per 100 ml. of sugar soln. when the latter contains 0.1 g. of sugar per 100 ml. to 20.0 g. of $ZnSO_4$ per 100 ml. of sugar soln. when the latter contains 0.5 g. of sugar per 100 ml. M. Hosen

BUKHAROV, P.S.; FERTMAN, V.K.; KOSHKINA, V.G.

Using the polarography method for determining heavy metals in
wines. Metod.issl.v vin. no.1:2-15 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Wine and wine making--Analysis) (Polarography)
(Metals--Analysis)

BUKHAROV, P.S.; FERTMAN, V.K.

Using the polarographic method for determining sugar in wines
and champagne liqueurs. Metod.issl.v vin. no.1:16-23 '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Wine and wine making—Analysis) (Sugar—Analysis and testing)
(Polarography)

BUKHAROV, P.S.; FERTMAN, V.K.

Polarographic determining of acetaldehyde, acetals and furfural
in wines. Metod.issl.v vin. no.1:24-33 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Wine and wine making--Analysis) (Polarography) (Aldehydes)

BUKHAROV, P.S.; FERTMAN, V.K.

Polarographic determining of gallic acid in tannins and tanning
substances of grape wine and cognac. Metod.issl.v vin. no.1:34-40
'62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Polarography) (Gallic acid) (Tannins)

BUKHAROV, P.S.; FERTMAN, V.K.

Developing the methodology for determining the vicinal (1,2,3)
and ortho (1,2) hydroxyls in tanning substances of grape wines
and cognacs. Metod.issl.v vin. no.1:49-55 '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Wine and wine making—Analysis) (Tannins) (Hydroxyl group)

BUKHAROV, V. G.:

BUKHAROV, V. G.: "The spatial transformation of isomeric bicyclic-(1,2,2)-heptene-2,3-dicarboxylic acids and their oxides." Moscow, 1955. Acad Sci USSR, Department of Chemical Sciences. Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

BUKHAROV, V. G.

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N.; Kucherov, V. F.; Bukharov, V. G. 62-1-13/21

TITLE: Investigation into the Field of Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds. Part 16. Stereochemistry of Diene Condensation of Cyclopentadiene with Citraconic Anhydride and Steric Conversions of Endo- and Exo-additives (Issledovaniye v oblasti stereokhimii tsiklicheskikh soedineniy. Soobshcheniye 16. Stereokhimiya diyenovoy kondensatsii tsiklopentadiyena s tsitrakonovym angidridom i prostranstvennyye prevrashcheniya endo- i ekzoadduktov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No. 1, pp. 91-99 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In order to study the stereochemistry of the diene synthesis, the authors investigated the condensation of cyclopentadiene with citraconic anhydride at a temperature of 190 - 195°. It was found that the condensation goes in both possible steric directions and leads to the formation of a mixture of stereoisomeric endo- and exo-anhydrides, from which a 30% yield of exo-acid was separated after saponification. It was also established that the condensation at increased temperatures violates the principle of "accumulation of

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62-1-13/21

Investigation into the Field of Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds.

Part 16

Nonsaturizability" with the formation of an exo-additive. The configuration of the stereoisomeric anhydrides was confirmed by studying the lactonization and mutual steric conversions of the homologous acids. Experiments showed that the lactonization of the endo-acid, regardless of the endo-position of both carboxyl groups, follows only the tertiary carboxyl and that the gamma-lacto acid with trans-orientation of the methyl and carboxyl groups is more stable. Saturated exo-cis-anhydride obtained through hydrogenation of another exo-cis-anhydride (II) after saponification gives a saturated exo-cis-acid which together with diazomethane, forms exo-cis-diester.

Card 2/3

There are 12 references, of which 2 are Slavic.

62-1-13/21

Investigation into the Field of Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds.
Part 16

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Organic Chemistry
imeni N. D. Zelinskiy

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1955

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 3/3

BUKHAROV VITG

11(4)

FRANK I BOOK REPLICATION

NOV/1319

Almaty and GSS. Bashkirskiy filial

Khimiya sery-organicheskikh soedineniy, azotno-serykh i
sulfidnykh soedineniy; Materialy II mezhdunarodnogo simpoziuma po khimii
sulfidnykh soedineniy (Chemistry of Sulfur-
Organic Compounds Contained in Petroleum Products; Papers of the 2nd
Scientific Session) v. 1. Ufa, Izd. Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR, 1978.
288 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Ed.: Sabatkin, K.I., Editorial Board: Arsenov, B.S., Shashkin, A.V.,
Golantsev, B.B. (Resp. Ed.), Bakharev, V.F., and Shanda, L.L.;
Tech. Ed.: Bakharev, V. B.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum specialists of scientific research
establishments, educational institutions, and petroleum refining plants.

SCOPE: This collection is the first of a multivolume publication on the results
of scientific research work carried out in the Soviet Union on the chemistry and
technology of sulfur- and nitrogen-organic compounds during the period 1954-1955;
and according to a coordinated research project outlined in 1956 by the sponsoring
agency (Bashkir Branch, AN SSSR).
Sept 1/13

Golantsev, B.B., S.V. Butskaya, L.E. Glushko, V.F. Bakharev, and
A.V. Shashkin. Synthesis of Several Sulfur-Organic Compounds of the Type
Contained in Petroleum

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Thirty different sulfur-organic compounds were synthesized to facilitate
the investigation of the negative effects of these compounds in the ex-
traction and refining of petroleum and to work out rational means for
petroleum desulfurization. Synthetic reaction diagrams and physical
constants of the synthesized compounds are given.

Bukharov, V. G.

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N., Kucherov, V. F., Bukharov, V. G. 62-2-10/28

TITLE: Investigations in the Field of the Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds (Issledovaniye v oblasti stereokhimii tsiklicheskikh soedineniy). Report 20: The Stereochemistry of the Oxidation by Peracetic Acid of Isomeric 1,4-Endomethylene- Δ -Cyclohexene-2,3-Dicarboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives (Soobshcheniye 20. Stereokhimiya okisleniya pereuksusnoy kislotoy izomernykh 1,4-endometilen- Δ -tsiklogeksen-2,3-dikarbonovykh kislot i ikh proizvodnykh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniya Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 192-199 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: As was already shown earlier the reactions of the addition compound of the double bond in the systems of bicyclo-(1,2,2)-heptane are strictly stereospecific. They can only be realized from the side of the endomethylene-bridge. For the authors it was of interest to investigate the stereochemistry of the oxidation of the isomeric 1,4-endomethylene- Δ -cyclohexene-2,3-dicarboxylic acids and their derivatives by peracetic acid. Especially because in this part the configuration of the oxidation cycle can be proved with the aid of stereospecific

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Investigations in the Field of the Stereochemistry of Cyclic
Compounds. Report 20: The Stereochemistry of the Oxidation
by Peracetic Acid of Isomeric 1,4-Endomethylene- Δ^5 -Cyclohexene-
-2,3-Dicarboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives.

62-2-10/28

reactions of lactonization and hydrogenation. Therefore the above-mentioned oxidation as well as the conversions of the oxides forming were examined in the present paper. It was shown that the oxidation of the endo- and transdicarboxylic acids (references 6 and 7) due to the presence of free endo-carboxyl-groups takes place simultaneously with the formation of oxy- γ -lacto-acids (references 5 and 9). By means of hydrogenation of the oxides (references 13 and 20) under pressure the hydroxyesters corresponding to them (references 21, 22) were produced with a high yield. On oxidation of them by chromium anhydride the corresponding keto-esters form (references 23 and 24). By means of hydrogenation and other conversions it was proved that the oxidation of the isomeric 1,4-endomethylene- Δ^5 -cyclohexane-2,3-dicarboxylic acids and their derivatives takes place from outside and leads to oxides with an external position of the oxide-cycle. There are 11 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry AN USSR imeni N.D. Zelinskiy
Card 2/3

Investigations in the Field of the Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds. Report 20: The Stereochemistry of the Oxidation by Peracetic Acid of Isomeric 1,4-Endomethylene- Δ^5 -Cyclohexene-2,3-Dicarboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives. 62-2-10/28

(Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Stereochemistry-Cyclic compounds
2. Cyclic compounds-Structural analysis

Card 3/3

62-58-3-12/30

AUTHORS: Nazarov, I. N. , Kucherov, V. F. , Bukharov, V. G.

TITLE: Investigation in the Field of the Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds (Issledovaniye v oblasti stereokhimii tsiklicheskikh soyedineniy) Communication 21. Oxides of the Isomeric 1,4-Endomethylene-2-Methyl- Δ^2 -Cyclohexene-2,3-Dicarboxylic Acids and Their Reactions (Sobshcheniye 21. Okisi izomernykh 1,4-endometilen-2-metil- Δ^2 -tsiklogeksen-2,3-dikarbonovykh kislot i ikh prevrashcheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 328 - 334 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As it was shown in previous reports, the oxidation of the isomeric dicarboxylic acids of the bicyclo-(1,2,2)-heptane series leads through peracids to relaxing oxidations and to the oxo-configuration of the oxidation cycle. For the purpose of a further investigation of the stereochemistry and the direction of the above-mentioned reactions the authors investigated the conversions of the oxides in the example of the isomeric 1,4-endomethylene-2-methyl- Δ^5 -

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62-58-3-12/30

Investigation in the Field of the Stereochemistry of Cyclic Compounds.
Communication 21. Oxides of the Isomeric 1,4-Endomethylene-2-Methyl- Δ^5 -
-Cyclohexene-2,3-Dicarboxylic Acids and Their Reactions

-dicarboxylic acids and their derivatives. It was shown that in the oxidation of the endo-anhydride by acetic peracid in chloroform only an exo-oxide can be obtained with good yields. The authors proved the structure of the isomeric oxy- γ -lactic acids. They further showed that the inner-molecular lactonization over the oxide ring mainly takes place over the tertiary carboxyl-group. There are 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1956

Card 2/2

OBOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; POZDNYAKOVA, T.Ye.; ALALYKINA, L.A.;
BAKALO, L.A.; POTOTSEAYA, A.Ye.

Synthesis of monosubstituted thiophanes. Khim.sera-1 azotorg.sood.
~~neft.~~ neft.1 nefteprod. 3:9-17 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Thiophene)

OBOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; GERASIMOV, M.M.

Sulfoxides and sulfones of some monosubstituted thiophanes. Khim.
sera-i azotorg.soad. sod.v neft.i nefteprod. 3:35-41, '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii.
(Sulfoxides) (Sulfone) (Thiophene)

GBOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; GERASIMOV, M.M.

Reduction of thiophane sulfones and its homologs by means of
aluminum lithium hydrides. Khim.sera-i azotorg.soed.sod.v نفت.1
nefteprod. 3:43-49 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii.
(Sulfone) (Aluminum lithium hydride) (Reduction, Chemical)

BOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; FAYZULLINA, N.K.

Complex compounds of some cyclic and aliphatic sulfides with
mercury chloride. Khim.sera-i azotorg.sod.v nef.t.i nefteprod.
3:51-65 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii.
(Sulfur organic compounds) (Mercury chloride)

OBOLENTSEV, R.D.; BUKHAROV, V.G.; FAYZULLINA, N.K.

Iodomethylates of some cyclic and aliphatic sulfides. Khim.sera-1
azotorg.socd. sod.v neft.i neftaprod. 3:67-73. '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Baghkirskiy filial AN SSSR, Otdel khimii.
(Sulfide) (Iodomethylation)

BUKHAROV, V.G.; POZDNYAKOVA, T.Ye.

Conditions of the isomeric conversion of alkyl-(aryl)
furylcarbinols. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1108-1113
Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Otdel khimii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR.
(Isomerisation) (Furfuryl alcohol)

BUKHAROV, V.G.; POZDNYAKOVA, T.Ye.

Synthesis of saturated primary-secondary -glycols. Izv. AN
SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:135-140 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Bashkirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Glycols)

S/081/62/000/005/038/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Bukharov, V. G., Pozdnyakova, T. Ye.,
Alalykina, L. A., Bakalo, L. A., Pototskaya, A. Ye.

TITLE: The synthesis of mono-substituted thiophanes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 263-264,
abstract 5Zh236 (Sb. "Khimiya sera- i azotorgan. soyedineniy,
soderzhashchikhsya v neftyakh i nefteproduktakh". v. 3. Ufa,
1960, 9-17)

TEXT: A general method is put forward for the synthesis of α -substituted
thiophanes, starting from alkylfurylcarbinols, according to the following
scheme;

$RCH(OH)C=CHCH=CHO$ (I) $\rightarrow RCO-CH_2CH_2COOC_2H_5$ (II) $\rightarrow RCH(OH)CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$ (III) $\rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow RCHBrCH_2CH_2CH_2Br$ (IV) $\rightarrow RCHCH_2CH_2CH_2S$ (V). I is converted by heating
for 2.5 - 3 hrs. in abs. C_2H_5OH containing 0.3 - 0.5% HCl gas (in the
Card 1/6

S/081/62/000/005/038/112

B151/B101

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

case of high mol. wt. R the heating is carried out for 0.5 hrs, 4-9% HCl gas) with yields of 35 - 60%, into ethyl esters II (IIa-f) (here and later are given the substance, R, b. p. in °C/mmHg, n_D^{20} , d_4^{20}): IIa, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 89-91/4, 1.4346, 0.9593; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 104-105/4, 1.4410, 0.9562; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5$, 113-115/2, 1.4370, 0.9440; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 131-132/2, 1.4403, 0.9317; e, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8$, 145-146/3, 1.4430, 0.9256; f, $\text{CH}_3-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}$, -, m. p. 25-27°C, -, -. The II obtained are reduced with a two-fold excess of LiAlH_4 to the corresponding III (IIIa-i): IIIa, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 112-114/3, 1.4545, 0.9319; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 123-124/3, 1.4637, 0.9373; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5$, 139-140/3.5, 1.4558, 0.9249; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, -, m. p. 46-46.5°C, -, -; e, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8$, -, m. p. 41.5-42°C, -, -; f, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}$, -, m. p. 59-60°C, -, -; g, 2- C_{10}H_7 , -, m. p. 88-89°C, -, -; h, 4-diphenyl, -, m. p. 80°C, -, -; i, cyclo- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CH}_2$, -, m. p. 59.5-60.0°C, Card 2/6

The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

S/OE1/62/000/005/038/112
B151/B101

-, -. The III glycols are dissolved in glacial CH_3COOH and the solution saturated with dry HBr at $100-120^\circ\text{C}$ and then fractionated, when the IV (IVa-i) are obtained; IVa, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 125-126/15, 1.4665, 1.3648; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}-(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 99-102/2, 1.4962, 1.3623; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5$, 122-123/3, 1.4940, 1.3607; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 137-139/2, 1.4902, 1.2976; e, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8$, 157-159/2.5, 1.4865, 1.2633; f, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}$, 180-182/3, 1.4863, 1.2201; g, $2-\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7$, -, m. p. $54-56^\circ\text{C}$, -, -; h, 4'-diphenyl, -, m. p. $84-85^\circ\text{C}$, -, -; i, cyclo- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{CH}_2$, 132-133/1.5, 1.5202, 1.4310. On boiling the dibromides IV for 3 hrs. with a 50% water-alcohol solution of Na_2S there are formed, with yields of 80-90%, the V (Va-k): Va, $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 202-203/760, 1.4812, 0.9155; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2$, 107-108/17, 1.4862, 0.9272; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5$, 240-241/760, 1.4823, 0.9095; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 275.5 - 276/760, 1.4793, 0.8992; e, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8$, 292-293/760, 1.4792, 0.8940;

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The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

f, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}$, 326.5 - 327/760, 1.4788, 0.8938, g, 2- C_{10}H_7 , m. p. 74-75°C, -, -, -; h, 4'-diphenyl, m. p. 59-60°, -, -, -; i, cyclo- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}-\text{CH}_2$, 86-87/2, 1.5135, 0.9811; k, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-\text{CH}_2$, 109-110/2, 1.5710, 1.0577. With the method given it was not possible to obtain V_k since the original phenyl-furfurylcarbinol on boiling with an alcohol solution of HCl resinifies and the corresponding dibromide was obtained in another way. (R. Paul, Compt. rend., 1936, 202, 1444). The glycols IIg and IIh were obtained by the reductions of the corresponding β -(2-naphthoyl) and β -(4-biphenyloyl)-propionic acids, synthesized by the condensation of the corresponding hydrocarbons with the succinic anhydride using the Friedel-Crafts reaction. The β -alkylthiophanes were obtained by another method:
 $\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (VI) $\rightarrow$ $\text{H}_5\text{C}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2$ (VII) $\rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \text{RCH}(\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$ (VIII) $\rightarrow$ $\text{RCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ (IX) $\rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow \text{RCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{Br})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$ (X) $\rightarrow$ $\text{RCH}(\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2$ (XI). The Na derivatives of VI are condensed in the usual way with halogen alkyls and yields of 80-90% of VII are obtained. These are saponified, decarboxylated and esterified
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The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

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when VIII (VIIIa-d) are obtained in a yield of 70-90%. VIIIa, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 96-98/2, 1.4260, 0.9710; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, 101-103/2, 1.4300, 0.9633; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4$, 96-97/1.5, 1.4310, 0.9625; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 130-131/1, 1.4365, 0.9453. VIII is reduced with LiAlH_4 (1.25 moles) and (IXa-d) are distilled off: IXa, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 118-120/1.5, 1.4525, 0.9396; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, 129-130/2.5, 1.4550, 0.9289; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4$, 132-134/3, 1.4560, 0.9299; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 161-162/2, 1.4590, 0.9137. From the IX obtained by the method described above the X (Xa-d) are obtained: Xa, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 75-76/1.5, 1.4983, 1.4731; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, 102-103/2.5, 1.4975, 1.4205; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4$, 114-116/3, 1.4975, 1.4144; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 128-129/1, 1.4910, 1.3078. The X are converted in the usual way into XI (XIa-d); XIa $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2$, 200-201, 1.4830, 0.9216; b, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2$, 221.5-222, 1.4824, 0.9168; c, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4$, 229.5-230, 1.4842, 0.9184; d, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7$, 282.5-283, 1.4808, 0.9057. The yields in XI were 84-93%.

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The synthesis of mono-substituted ...

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based on X and 30-40% based on VI. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/081/62/000/005/039/112
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Obolentsev, R. D., Bukharov, V. G., Baisheva, A. U.

TITLE: Synthesis of cis- 2,5-dibenzylthiophane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 264, abstract 5Zh237. (Sb. "Khimiya seraorgan. soyedineniy, soderzhashchikhsya v neft'yakh i nefteproduktakh. v. 4." M., Gostoptekhzdat, 1961, 20-23)

TEXT: A new method is developed for the synthesis of the stereoisomers of 2,5-disubstituted thiophane (I thiophane). By bromination of adipic acid (II) a mixture (90%) of almost equal amounts of the isomers of 2,5-dibromo-II is obtained, and these are separated by the ethyl esters (EE) into the crystalline meso- and the liquid racemic forms in a yield of 30%. The latter are cyclized by the action of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$ in a mixture of water and alcohol and acetone in the cold to form the isomeric EE of thiophane-2,5-dicarboxylic acids (III) in a yield of 64-65%. On reduction of the trans- and cis-III the corresponding glycols are easily

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Synthesis of cis- 2,5- ...

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obtained (yield ~100%). These are unstable to heat. The halogenides prepared from them (PBr_3 or SOCl_2 in the cold) are of low reactivity. For instance LiAlH_4 reduces them only with difficulty to 2,5-dimethyl-I in a yield of 35%. Li-organic compounds react more energetically. With $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Li}$, from cis-2,5-dibromo-methyl-1 firstly cis-2,5-dibenzyl-I is obtained in a yield of 55%. Another possible method: $\text{III} + \text{CH}_3\text{MgI}$ (or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{MgBr}$) $\rightarrow$ 2,5-bis-dialkyl-oxymethyl-I (yield 42-75%) $\rightarrow$ 2,5 bis-dialkyl chloro-methyl-I (IV) $\xrightarrow{\text{HCl}}$ (acid) yield 75% did not give results, since IV does not form an Mg-organic compound and is only with difficulty reduced with a large excess of LiAlH_4 even with prolonged boiling. The substances so formed, yield 50%, probably consist of a mixture of the corresponding 2,5-bis-dialkylmethyl-I and the products of dehydrochlorination of IV. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

BUKHAROV, V.K., inzh.-kapitan; DEVIDZE, B.A., kapitan tekhn.sluzhby
MATSANOV, V.A., starshiy tekhnik-leytenant

Where does the secret of success lie? Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.10:80-
82 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Airplanes, Military—Maintenance and repair)

BUKHAROVA, I., inzh.; VOLODINA, Ye., teknik

Modernizing the parquet planing machines. Stroitel' no.8:23

Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Parquet floors)

LARIONOV, L.F.; BUKHAROVA, I.K.; SHAMAYEVA, Ye.M.

Experimental study of the toxicity and the antineoplastic activity of the ethyl ester of acetylsarcosine-L-leucine. Vop. ork. 11 no.4:78-80 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. -- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.F.Larionov) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N.Blokhin).

FOKIN, Ye.P.; BUKHAROVA, I.L.

Sulfochloride and N-substituted amides of 1-amino-4-mesidino-2-anthraquinonesulfonic acid. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:158-161 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Sulfonyl chloride) (Anthraquinonesulfonic acid)

BUKHAROVA, I.P., inzh.

Portable machine tools for parquet work. Mekh.stroi. 19
no.3:29-30 Mr '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Machine tools) (Parquet floors)

BUKHAROVICH, M. N.

Bukharovich, M. N. - "A case of actinic, bullous cicatricial dermatitis," Vestnik Venerologii i Dermatologii, 1949, No. 2, p. 45-46

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Istopsis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

Chair of Skin & Venereal Diseases, Chernovitskiy Med. Inst.

31079. BUKHAROVICH, M. N.

Sluchay dermatitis gangrenosa infantum et impetigo bullosa, izlechnyy penitsillinom. Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii, 1949, No. 5, s. 53-54

BUKHAROVICH M. N.

MODESTOV, G. G., BUKHAROVICH, M. N.

~~Results of the organization for prevention of syphilis of the~~
Results of the organization for prevention of syphilis of the
central nervous system. Vest. venor. No. 6, Nov.-Dec. 50.
p. 34-6

1. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases (Head -- Prof.
S. N. Grzhebin), Chernovitsy Medical Institute (Director --
Docent D. S. Lovlya) and of Kitemanskiy Rayon Venereological
Station (Head -- G. G. Modestov), Chernovitskaya Oblast (Head of
Oblast Venereological Dispensary -- M. Ye. Kvashchuk).

GIML 20, 3, March 1951

BUKHAROVICH, M.N.

Case of penicillin universal dermatitis. Vest. vener. no.2:47 Mar--
Apr 1951. (GIML 20:9)

1. Assistant. 2. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases
(Head--Prof. Z.N. Grshebin), Chernovitsy Medical Institute
(Director-- Docent D.S. Lovlya).

BUKHAROVICH, M. N.

Tumors

Case of lymphangio-endothelioma in an infant. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 3 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

GRZHEBIN, Z.N., professor; BUKHAROVICH, M.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Five years' experience in complex examination of syphilis patients after therapy is finished. Vest. ven. i derm. no.1:25-29 Ja-F '55.
(MIRA 8;4)

1. Iz kliniki koshnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (sav.-prof. Z.N. Grzhebin) Chernovitskogo med. inst. (dir.-dotsent N.B.Man'kovskiy) pri uchastii sotrudnikov koshno-venerologicheskogo otdeleniya oblastnoy bol'nitsy Ye.G.Bal'barera, L.Ye.Dal'man i T.Ye.Matveyevoy.
(SYPHILIS, therapy follow up)

BUKHAROVICH, M.N., kand. med. nauk

Etiology and pathogenesis of chronic pemphigus. Vest. dermat. 1 ver.
33 no.2:79-80 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - kand. med.
nauk Yu.S. Kas'ko) Chernovitskogo med. instituta (dir. - dotsent
M.M. Kovalev).
(PEMPHIGUS, case reports,
familial (Rus))

BUKHAROVICH, M.N.; GERTSOVICH, V.I.

Significance of electro-, vector- and ballistocardiographic examination of patients with seroresistive syphilis. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no. 10:53-59 0 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Klinika kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent Yu. S.Kas'ko) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta i revmokardiologicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.B.Shchupak) Chernovitskoy meditsinskogo instituta i revmokardiologicheskoye otdeleniye (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.B.Shchupak) Chernovitskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk N.P.Mishenda).

YUZ'KO, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROZENKRANTS, I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAMONTOVA, O., kand. khim. nauk; PATLYAKEVICH, D., inzh.;
KISLITSIN, S.; KISLITSIN, Ye.; BUKHARSKIY, G.; RYZHKOV, F.,
izobretatel'; SOLOVSKIY, B., inzh.-mekhanik

Helping crops. NTO 6 no.6:9-12 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv
Ul'yanovskogo oblastnogo ob'yedineniya "Sel'khoztekhnika"
(for Bukharskiy).

S/196/62/000/002/012/023
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Bukhartsev, I.G., Sokolov, M.V., and Shelkova, O.P.

TITLE: Industrial instruments for measuring ultraviolet radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.2, 1962, 15, abstract 2V 112. (Svetotekhnika, no.7, 1961, 18-23).

TEXT: The article describes the construction and the optical and electrical circuits of new instruments, types УФМ-11 (TsFM-11), УФМ-13 (UFM-13) and УФД-4 (UFD-4), for measuring the intensity of ultraviolet radiation developed by bactericidal, lighting and mercury quartz lamps in two spectral regions: B (280-320 millimicrons) and C (200-280 millimicrons). Ultraviolet meter type UFM-11 consists of a vacuum photocell with magnesium cathode, the spectral sensitivity of which (with a wavelength boundary of 320-360 millimicrons) was such that it could be used without a light filter, and a d.c. amplifier. The instrument is supplied from dry batteries. Instrument type UFM-13 differs from UFS-11 in construction and in having an electrical circuit which contains

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Industrial instruments for measuring ... S/196/62/000/002/012/023
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a transistorized voltage convertor. The sensitivity of the ultraviolet meters can be varied by a factor of 10 000, the non-linearity of the readings is up to 15%. The minimum current that can be recorded is 10^{-11} A, corresponding to a radiation of 1 mW/m^2 for $\lambda = 253.7 \text{ m}\mu$ [Abstractor's note: mm in Russian text is incorrect]. Ultraviolet dose meter type UFD-4 is intended for measuring the amount of ultraviolet radiation. The radiation recorder is an impulse counter type C5-50 (SB-50) and audible indication is provided. The minimum current that can be recorded is $5 - 8 \times 10^{-11}$ A.

ASSOCIATION: SKTB poluprovodnikovyykh i ul'trazvukovykh priborov
lensovnarkhoza i In-t biofiziki AN SSSR
(SKTB of Semiconductor and Ultrasonic Devices of
Lensovnarkhoz and Institute of Biophysics, AS USSR)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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3(5), 16(2)

AUTHORS: Mirchink, M. F., Corresponding Member AS USSR, SOV/20-126-5-41/69
Bukhartsev, V. P.

TITLE: On the Possibility of a Statistic Investigation of Structural Interrelations (O vozmozhnosti statisticheskogo issledovaniya strukturnykh sootnosheniy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1062 - 1065 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, very extensive descriptions of the sedimentary cover of the Russkaya plattform (Russian Platform) are possible which meet the requirements of both the searching and prospecting work for petroleum and natural gas, and of modern geological science. The absence of such descriptions in reality is due to the incompleteness of the conventional methods of tectonic investigation. The spatial form of the contact of two adjoining stratigraphic or other complexes of rocks is suggested by the authors to be named the s t r u c t u r a l s u r f a c e (strukturnaya poverkhnost') whereas the character of the dependence connecting these surfaces which are developed in one area is to be termed s t r u c t u r a l i n t e r r e l a t i o n (strukturnoye sootnosheniye). The principal content of most

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On the Possibility of a Statistic Investigation of
Structural Interrelations

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tectonic investigations is the description of the structural surfaces; the said interrelations, however, are very poorly investigated. Further drawbacks of the previous methods are pointed out. In the present paper, the principles of a statistic comparison of 2 structural surfaces are described in short. Dependences describing the change of the structural plan in the course of a stratigraphic cross section, are separated out as the group of p l a n - i n t e r r e l a t i o n s. This is the least investigated group. The dependence describing the amplitude changes of the structural surfaces in the said cross section can be separated out as the group of a m p l i t u d e - i n t e r r e l a t i o n s. They are relatively well investigated but only for the conditions of the plan-correspondence (planovoye sootvetstviye). The authors are convinced that the corresponding method should be based on the principles of the theory of probabilities and mathematical statistics. Most useful would be a direct application of the correlation theory (Refs 1,3,4). Every structural surface can be determined by the distribution of its bedding depth. At a linear correlation, the closeness of connection (tesnota svyazi) is evaluated

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On the Possibility of a Statistic Investigation of
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by the coefficient of linear correlation (Refs 1,3,4):

$$r = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{n\sigma_x\sigma_y}, \text{ x and y representing the individual}$$

values of the magnitudes to be compared, $\bar{x}$ and $\bar{y}$ their arithmetical means, σ_x and σ_y the mean square deviations (standards), and n the number of observations. This formula is explained by examples. In this short article, it was only possible to deal with some problems of statistic comparison of two structural surfaces. But they constitute the basis for the quantitative analysis of the platform structures. With the parameters r and ρ , which can be both negative and positive (see above), and with the auxiliary parameters of structural interrelations, the number of various quantitative characteristics is not exhausted, which can be utilized in investigating the tectonics of the platform areas. It is most essential that, by a calculus of probability, those rules of spatial location of platform structures, and of many connected petroleum- and natural-gas deposits, can be found which have hitherto slipped the attention of in-

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On the Possibility of a Statistic Investigation of
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vestigators. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute for Geology and the Winning of Mineral Fuels
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1959

Card 4/4

MIRCHINK, M.F.; BALLAKH, I.Ya.; SERGEYEV, L.A.; CHURLIN, V.V.; BUKHARTSEV, V.P.; VETO, V.I.; KHACHATRYAN, R.O.; MUKHIN, S.S., red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Evaluating the possibility of using seismic prospecting in direct search for oil pools] Otsenka vozmozhnosti primeneniia seismicheskoi razvedki dlia priamykh poiskov neftiannykh zalezhei. By M.F.Mirchink i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 129 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh.

(Seismic prospecting)

S/169/62/000/007/038/149
D228/D507

AUTHORS: Mirchink, M. F., Ballakh, I. Ya., Sergeyev, L. A.,
Churlin, V. V., Bukhartsev, V. P. and Veto, V. I.

TITLE: Direct searches for oil pools by the seismic reflection method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23-24,
abstract 7A155 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 225-229)

TEXT: The authors state the results of research on whether it is possible practically to seek oil and gas pools by direct seismic methods. Theoretical appraisals of the reflecting capacity of the oil-water contact (OWC) showed that the IWC must be a sufficiently clear reflecting boundary. The dependence of the longitudinal wave velocity in water and oil on the methane saturation pressure was investigated (in laboratory conditions), and the velocities in water- or kerosene-impregnated sands under different pressures were

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Direct searches for ...

S/169/62/000/007/038/149
D228/D307

determined. The results obtained confirmed the theoretical calculations. Field observations were made on the Mukhanovskaya structure that has been drilled in detail. The productive parts of the traps were outlined by tracing reflections from the OWC and, less reliably, from the changes in the form of the recording of reflections from geologic boundaries. The statistical processing of seismograms by a special method was applied to distinguish objectively the axes of synphasing that correspond to reflections from the OWC. The possibilities exposed for the use of seismic methods for direct oil and gas searches are undoubtedly of practical interest. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

BUKHARTSEV, V.P.; SKOROSPELOVA, T.P.; STROYEVA, Ye.A.; USTINOVA, Z.S.

Morphology of lithofacies replacement in the middle Devonian of the eastern part of the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.5:1177-1180 Ag. '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Trofimukom.
(Russian Platform—Geology, Structural)

BUKHARTSEV, V.P.

Formation of local structures in the Volga-Ural oil- and gas-bearing region. Geol. nefiti i gaza 9 no.6:44-49 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh, Moskva.

BUKHATIN, D.V. (g. Ufa)

Improve the construction of pipelines in the East. Stroi.

truboprov. 5 no.5:4-5 My '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Pipelines)

BUKHATKIN, D.V., inzh.

Gifts from industry to the party Congress. Stroi.truboprov. 6
no.10:7 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Trest Vostoknefteprovodstroy, Ufa.
(Petroleum--Pipelines)

BUKHATKIN, D.V., inzh.

All the conditions for rhythmic winter work exist. Stroi.
truboprov. 7 no.10:16-17 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Trest Vostoknefteprovodstroy, Ufa.
(Building—Cold weather conditions)
(Pipelines)

BRONSHTEYN, A.P.; BUKHAVTSEV, N.A.

Eliminating the deformation of gas collectors. Koks i khim.
no.2:30 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Trest "Uglekoksokhimremont".
(Coke ovens)

MEREZHINSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich, prof., doktor biolog.nauk; BUCHAVTSOVA,
A.D., nauchnyy red.; KUVAYEV, S.B., red.; VOROTYNSKAYA, S.A.,
tekhred.

[From mysteries and "wonders" to a scientifically-based
understanding of nature] Ot tain i "chudes" k nauchnomu pozna-
niyu prirody. Minsk, 1959. 23 p. (Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu
politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy Belorusskoi SSR. Seriya estestven-
nonauchnaia, no.17). (MIRA 14:3)
(Natural history)

BUKHAVTSOVA, A.D.

Effect of light on the development of the thyroid gland.
Dokl.AN BSSR 3 no.10:426-429 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR N.V.Turbinyam.
(~~LIGHT~~-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(THYROID GLAND)

BUKHAVTSOVA, A.D.

Significance of the amount of light in bodily development.
Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.6:48-50 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra biologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GROWTH)

BUKHAVTSOVA, A.D.

Development of the posterior lobe of the hypophysis in mammals under various light conditions in the early postembryonal period. Zdrav. Belor. 4 no.2:39-42 F '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra biologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PITUITARY BODY) (LIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

~~BUKHAVTSOVA, A.D.~~

Development of the adrenal glands in rabbits under varying light conditions in the early postnatal period. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.9: 42-44 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1.Kafedra biologii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ADRENAL GLANDS) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

BUKHARTSOVA, A. D., ^{Doc}~~Dr~~ Bio Sci -- "Effect of light ^{upon processes of}~~on the~~
development ~~process~~ of mammals in the early postnatal
period." Minsk, 1961. (Acad Sci BSSR. Inst of Biology)
(KL, 8-61, 235)

- 123 -

BUKHAYEV, V.P., inzh.; GEL'FAND, S.I., inzh.; DIDERIKHS, F.F.; KALERT, A.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; NIKISHINA, M.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSENYUGA, N.S., inzh.; KOVRIZHNYKH, L.P., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Study of lightweight improved road pavements of the northwestern part of the U.S.S.R.] Issledovanie oblegchennykh usovershenstvovannykh pokrytii avtomobil'nykh dorog severo-zapadnoi chasti SSSR. [By] V.P. Bukhaev i dr. Pod red. A.A. Kalerta. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 124 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Russia, Northwestern--Pavements)

NAZAROVA, Z.N.; NOVIKOV, V.N.; BUKHAYEVA, V.TS.

Interaction of 5-bromo-2-nitrofuran with amines. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.2:
705-706 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

BUKHBINDER, A. I.

AID - P-99

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card : 1/1

Authors : Skorcheletti, V. V., Bukhbinder, A. I., and Piskorskiy, V. Ye.

Title : Thin-layer lubricants for storing steel ware.

Periodical : Zhur. Prikl. Khim. 27, no. 4, 454-456, 1954

Abstract : The anticorrosive activity of an aluminum oleate lubricant spread in a thin layer on the surface of steel articles is not inferior to that of a thickly spread lubricant consisting of 60% vaseline oil and 40% vaseline. Two tables. One reference (U.S.S.R.): 1953.

Institution : None

Submitted : June 30, 1952

Bukh A BINDER, A. I.

137-58-5-9229

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bukhbinder, A. I.

TITLE: Electrolyte Circulation Occurring During Electrolysis of Fused Salts is Investigated on a Model With an Aqueous Solution (Issledovaniye tsirkulyatsii elektrolita, vznikayushchey pri elektrolize rasplavlennykh soley na modeli s vodnym rastvorom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 188, pp 115-143

ABSTRACT: A model electrolyzer with an aqueous solution was employed in order to establish the conditions necessary for the reproduction of the electrolyte circulation that occurs during the electrolysis of fused salts in an electrolyzer with vertically arranged electrodes. The same method was utilized for measuring the circulation speed of the electrolyte. The fields of circulation velocities of the electrolyte were measured on the model electrolyzer at various current densities with and without a control baffle between the 60-mm high electrodes. The manner in which the circulation velocity varies with current density was determined.

Card 1/1

1. Salts--Electrolysis 2. Electrolytes--Applications G.S.

137-58-6-11986

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bukhbinder, A.I.

TITLE: ~~An investigation of Metal Losses Occurring During the Electrolysis of Molten Lead Chloride and Their Relationship With the Circulation of the Electrolyte~~ (Issledovaniye poter' metalla pri elektrolize rasplavlennogo khloristogo svintsa i ikh svyazi s tsirkulyatsiyey elektrolita)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 188, pp 144-155

ABSTRACT: Metal losses occurring during the electrolysis of molten $PbCl_2$ in an electrolyzer with vertical electrodes were investigated. The nature of the circulation of the electrolyte at various current densities was studied preliminarily on a model containing an aqueous solution. It is established that, all other conditions being equal, the metal losses occurring during the electrolysis of fused salts are a function of the velocity of the circulating flow of electrolyte brought about by the gas bubbles escaping at the anode, and of the length of contact between the electrolyte stream and the cathode. The relationship between the metal losses and the mean circulation velocity may be

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11986

An Investigation of Metal Losses Occurring During the Electrolysis (cont.)

expressed as an exponential function. The mean circulation velocity is determined by the volume of gas evolved at the anode per unit of time provided the geometric parameters of the electrolyzer and the kinematic viscosity of the electrolyte remain constant. This relationship also may be expressed as an exponential function. In the absence of a deflector baffle between the electrodes, the length of contact between the cathode and the flow of electrolyte is determined by the geometric parameters of the electrolyzer (primarily by the ratio of the height of the electrodes to the interelectrode distance). When a deflector baffle is employed, the length of contact between the electrolyte flow and the cathode is determined by the height of the baffle.

N.P.

1. Lead chlorides (Liquid)--Electrolysis
2. Electrolytes--Motion
3. Electrolytes--Performance
4. Mathematics--Analysis

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

S/2563/63/000/223/0141/0157

AUTHOR: Skorchelletti, V.V.; Bukhbinder, A.I., Montlevich, M.I.

TITLE: Chemical stability of acid-proof steel and alloys of the Hastelloy type in sulfuric, orthophosphoric, and fluosilicic acids

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 223, 1963. Metallurgiya tsvetnykh metallov (Metallurgy of nonferrous metals), 141-157

TOPIC TAGS: steel, Hastelloy steel, corrosion, steel corrosion, acid resistance, sulfuric acid, orthophosphoric acid, fluosilicic acid, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: A series of 16 alloy steels, quenched in water or air from 1000-1150C, was tested in the cast state for corrosion under the influence of sulfuric, orthophosphoric and fluosilicic acids, as part of an investigation of stainless steels performed under the guidance of Prof. Yu. A. Nekhendzi. These steels all contained large amounts of Cr and/or Ni, plus variable amounts of Mo, Cu, Si and Ti. During the first stage of this investigation, polished cylindrical test samples were placed in 200 cc of acid in a constant temperature oil bath for 120 hours and the weight loss was determined. Those showing the highest corrosion resistance were then subjected to further study to determine the effects of

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ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

temperature and acid concentration. Three alloy steels were tested further in sulfuric acid: Hastelloy type A (0.09%C, 0.84%Si, 2.37%Mn, 55.14%Ni, 21.4%Mo); Hastelloy type B (0.07%C, 1.0%Si, 1.0%Mn, 57.29%Ni, 35.26%Mo); and steel 10-20 Mo, Cu (0.14%C, 0.3%Si, 0.7%Mn, 11.45%Cr, 18.75%Ni, 4.0%Cu, 5.61%Mo). Of these, Hastelloy B showed the highest corrosion resistance, while Hastelloy A was less stable, especially in 70-95% H_2SO_4 at 80-100C. Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows the isotherms of the corrosion rate of Hastelloy type A alloy in sulfuric acid. Fig. 2 shows the same for the Hastelloy type B alloy, while Fig. 3 shows the corrosion rate of the 10-20 Mo, Cu alloy in 60-95% sulfuric acid. At high temperatures, this alloy was stable only up to 40% H_2SO_4 . Two alloys were tested further for corrosion in orthophosphoric acid: steel 25-5 (0.14%C, $\leq$ 0.4%Si, $\leq$ 0.8%Mn, 27.5%Cr, 5.15%Ni); and steel 20-10, Mo, Ti (0.12%C, $\leq$ 0.4%Si, $\leq$ 0.8%Mn, 19.3%Cr, 9.37%Ni, 2.93%Mo, 0.1%Ti). Fig. 4. of the Enclosure shows the isotherms of the corrosion rate of steel 25-2 in orthophosphoric acid. The tests showed that 20-10 Mo, Ti steel has high stability in H_3PO_4 under all conditions and is resistant to chloride ions, while steel 25-5 shows very irregular passivity which is destroyed by NaCl. It was found that the 10-20 Mo, Cu steel (0.10-0.12%C, 9.01-9.55%Cr, 18.02-19.90%Ni, 3.79-4.89%Mo, 3.48-4.55%Cu) had the highest corrosion resistance.

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

in fluosilicic acid (2-25% at 30-80C). An increase of chromium and nickel up to 20-30% in alloy steel containing molybdenum and copper does not lead to higher chemical stability than that of 10-20 Mo, Cu steel. "Manufacture of the alloys and investigation of the casting properties, strength and metallographic structure were carried out at the kafedra "Liteynoye Proizvodstva; (Foundry Department) by Docent I. V. Gruzny*kh". Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 10 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politehnicheskij Institut (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

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Card

ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

ENCLOSURE: 01

Corrosion rate in $\text{g/m}^2/\text{hr.}$

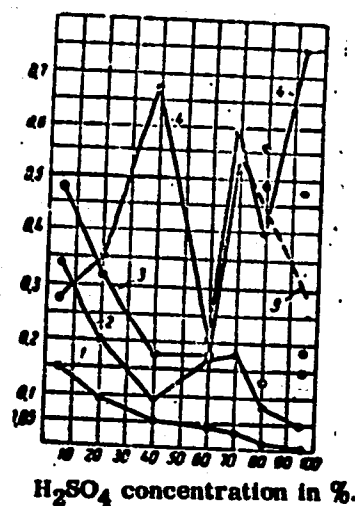


Fig. 1. Isotherms of the corrosion rate of Hastelloy type A alloy in sulfuric acid.
1 - at 30°C; 2 - at 60°C; 3 - at 80°C; 4 - at 100°C.

Card: 4/8

ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

ENCLOSURE: 02

Corrosion rate in $\text{g/m}^2/\text{hr.}$

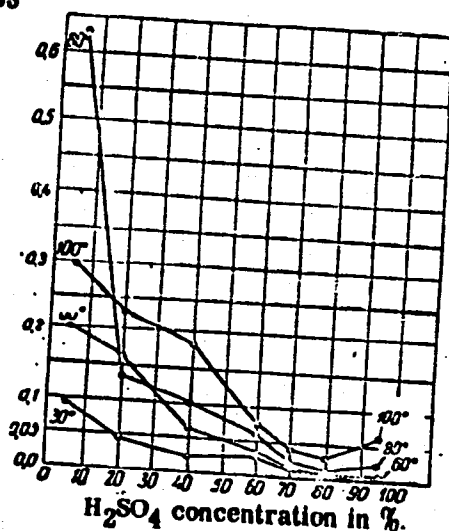


Fig. 2. Isotherms of the corrosion rate of Hastelloy type B alloy in sulfuric acid.

Card 5/8

ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

ENCLOSURE: 03

Corrosion rate in $\text{g/m}^2\text{hr.}$

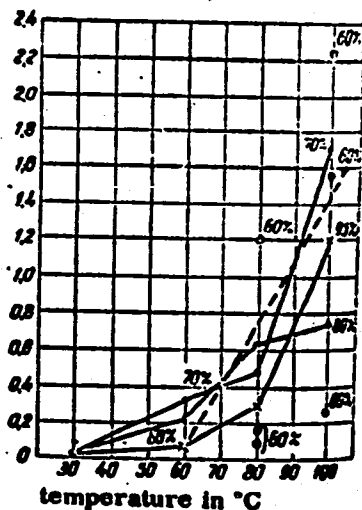
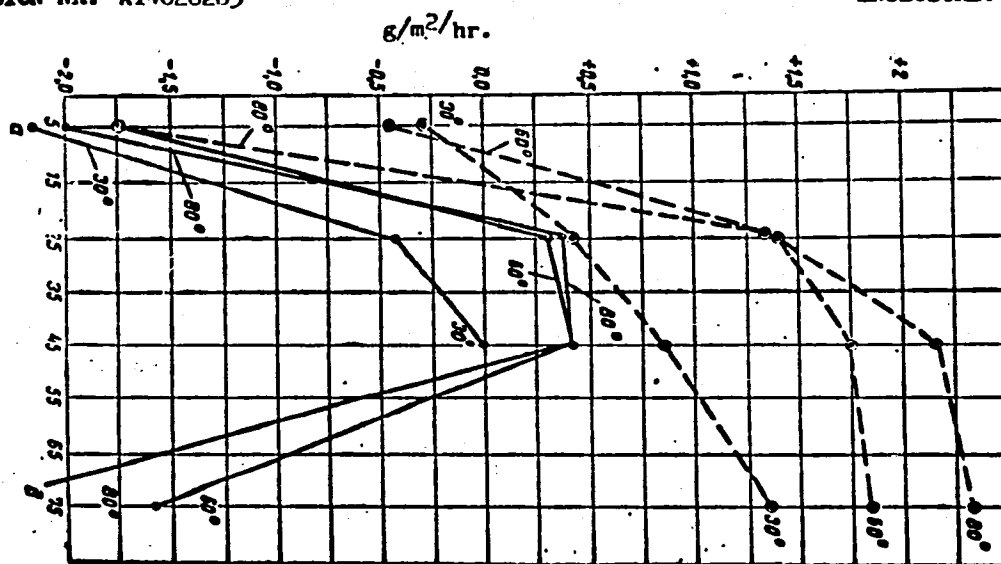


Fig. 3. Corrosion rate of 10-20 steel with Mo, Cu in 60-95% sulfuric acid depending on the temperature.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4026283

ENCLOSURE: 04



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ACCESSION NR: AT406283

ENCLOSURE: 05

H_3PO_4 concentration in %.

Fig. 4. Isotherms of the corrosion rate of 25-5 steel in orthophosphoric acid: pure H_3PO_4 , H_3PO_4 with 0.1% NaCl; a - loss of weight for simultaneously tested samples: 0.22, 0.007 and 0.007 g/m²; b - weight loss for simultaneously tested samples 0.0, 0.002 and about 0.07 (increase in weight) g/m²/hr.

(continuation of enclosure #4)

Card 8/8

SKORCHELLETTI, V.V.; BUKHBINDER, A.I.; MONTLEVICH, M.I.

Chemical stability of stainless steels and alloys of the type
Hastelloy in sulfuric, orthophosphoric and silicofluoric acids.
Trudy LPI no.223:141-157 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

SWA(1)/EWA(J)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5026774 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0057/0057

AUTHOR: Parizh, B. M.; Parubel', L. A.; Alferova, V. P.; Bukhbinder, A. Ye.; Byalik, R. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing grippe vaccine. Class 30, No. 174327

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: virus disease, vaccine

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing grippe vaccine by lyophilizing a liquid containing the virus in an albumin medium and sealing the product in ampules. The preservation period is lengthened by drying the vaccine in a peptone medium taken in the quantity of 4 to 8% at a moisture content of about 2% for the dry product and sealing the ampules in a dry atmosphere.

UDC: 615.372.002.2 : 616.921.5

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Cord 1/1

0901 1930

BUEHBINDER, I.

Schools of progressive practices. Rech.transp. 21 no.7:57-58
Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Inland water transportation)

BUKHBINDER, I., inzh.

Technical information and propaganda are handled by volunteers.
Rech. transp. 22 no.8:53 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Inland water transportation)

BUKHENDER, I.

Made by the volunteer design bureau. Rech.transp. 23
no.9:60 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nachal'nik otdela obmena opytom i tekhnicheskoy informatsii
Ukrgiprcrechtransa.

BUKHBINDER, L.I., inzh.

New intercommunication equipment. Avtom., telemek. i svyaz' 4
no.3:1-5 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zavod "Transsvyaz'."
(Railroads--Communication systems)

BUKHBINDER, L.I., inzh.; KAPUSTA, A.S., inzh.

A VIS-59 input testing bay. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.2:
10-12 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

BUKHBINDER, L.I.; KOTEL'NIKOV, L.V.

Distribution station with selective ringing of a centralized
traffic control system. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no. 3:18-21
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii na zavode "Transsvyaz'" (for
Bukhbinder/)

KOTEL'NIKOV, L.V.; BUKHBINDER, L.I.

Intermediate station for selective communication with voice-frequency ringing. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 8 no.6:11-14 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Kotel'nikov). 2. Starshiy inzh. konstruktorskogo byuro Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Bukhbinder).